

VOLUME XX.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PITKIN, WARD & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We invite persons wishing to buy

Seeds or Implements,

To call and examine our stock. We have been engaged in the seed business, in Louisville, for ten years, and trust that we are fully acquainted with the wants of the public. We buy our goods low for cash, and are willing to sell them for a fair living profit.

SEEDS.

3,500 bushels Blue Grass Seed;
2,500 bushels Orchard Grass Seed;
2,000 bushels Red Top Seed;
1,000 bushels Timothy Seed;
3,000 bushels Red Clover Seed;
500 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
500 bushels Millet Seed.

We keep the largest stock of

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

roughed to suit the market, all of which we warrant fresh and true to name.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Avery's Cast Plows;
Indianapolis St. Plows;
Virginia Corn Sheller;
Box Corn Sheller;
Sandford Cutting Boxes
Eureka Corn Stk Cutter
Ingersoll's Hay Press;
Gridley's Hay Press;
Clover Hullers;
Road Scrapers;
Meat Cutters, &c., &c.

How hard it will be when they find some

Yankees with progressive zeal, who

have been elected to Congress under the

amnesty proclamation, laying the taxes on

their manufactures and manufacturers, and to feel

at the same time it is a minority—a small

minority to whom they have given the power—

who are engaged in it.

Of course they will try to correct this

evil by a new census, in which only the loyal

are included; but in that event the Senate will

still have two of these Representatives from

each State, with a keen eye to their own inter-

ests.

We can see but one way for Mr. Lin-

coln and his friends by which, while being

members of Congress from the Southern

States, they may have an eye solely to the in-

terests of the people in the Northern States.

That is to introduce a change into the Constitu-

tion, so that no Senator or Representative in the

Senate shall be a resident of any one of the

Southern States, and an additional clause in

the oath, upon taking office, shall be intro-

duced, especially pledging them to have sole

regard to the interests of the New England

States, and wholesome care of their prej-
udices.

Accordingly, when Senator Davis called

Sumner's attention to this report of Dr. Mas-

sie brought back to this country, the latter

denied that he had uttered such a sentiment.

The denial is, no doubt, special and respects

rather the form than the substance of the re-

port.

The sentiment is not uncommon in Sum-

ner's school. Some avow it directly, and it is

a fair inference from the declarations of

many more. The time for the more prom-
inent leaders to avow it has not come yet. Af-

ter they achieve the success, they hope, they

will be proud to own that they said so, and

that they meant it.

It may be that the day will never come

when it will do to make such an avowal. It

may be important to deny it, and Sumner,

evidently, feels somewhat uncertain on that

question, or he would have been slow to re-

pudiate what his Abolition friend reported of him.

Beecher and others, whose ambition does

not run in the same channel with Sumner's,

have avowed what Dr. Masie reports of Sum-

ner, and do not deny it.

The extremely loyal papers complain

that the opposition fell with every act of

the Government in putting down the rebellion.

Well, why does not the Government do

better? Why does it not do something that

can be approved and commended? We are

tired of looking over the waste of folly and

sin everywhere. Can't the party in power

show a single oasis in the desert upon which

the eye can rest?

The Administration is now condemning by

its present policy what it once did. If right

now, it was wrong when it was almost univer-

sally supported. Is it to be expected that

people who approved one policy shall face

about and condemn an opposite one? The

Administration once held it wrong, not to say

criminal, to do what it is now doing. Other

people who have not changed believe so still.

They find fault with what the Administration

knows they condemned.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.ONE YEAR.....\$6 00
SIX MONTHS.....3 00
ONE MONTH.....30

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to remove in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

As we have suggested, Mr. Lincoln's

amnesty proclamation promises to be a two-

edged sword, that will cut as deeply in the

Northern States, or very nearly so, as in the

South.

By it, one-tenth of the people in the revolted

States, upon taking the oath of allegiance, can

resume the State government. Upon the

conditions of this proclamation the only ad-

vantage to be gained by Mr. Lincoln's party is

the emancipation of the slaves, but they

pay pretty well for this. The States come in

and resume their obligations and rights.

They will, as in the case of Louisiana, un-

der General Banks' proclamation, proceed

to elect members of Congress under the last

census. Although only one-tenth vote, they

act for the whole number. They will not be

disappointed, it is true, to grant any favor to the

disloyal, but they are disfranchised, but it

would be the height of folly to suppose they

will not look keenly to their own interests

rather than the interests of persons in the

Northern States. They will tax New England

manufacturers, join with the West as the

South did before. It will be to their interest

as much then as formerly, and they will be as

attentive to their interests as ever the native-

born Southern was. In this manner poor

outdoor New England will find her political

and financial interest cramped, not by the

whole white population of the South, but by

only one-tenth.

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MINING ITEMS.

The following items and extracts are from the Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Colorado Territory. We propose to make extracts occasionally from future numbers.

—Messrs. Doe & Co. closed up yesterday, from the Grand Lead, 115 ounces of silver, which sold for \$25 per ounce, making a total of \$2,875, or \$400 less per ounce. Something like three-fourths of this is clear profit.

—Col. Fitzpatrick cleaned up Saturday last, from four cords—thirty-two tons—of Barry's Grand quartz, \$1,200 currency, slightly over \$200 per ton.

—The Commonwealth says that Messrs. Whiting, Moody & Co. obtained from forty-nine cords of Alpa ore \$23,950 25 in gold, at \$400 per cord. The premium more than paid their entire expenses, leaving an actual net profit in greenbacks of \$24,500. That is pretty good for a small operation, and less than three months' work.

—We are informed that 100 feet on the "Gregory" recently changed hands at the stiff old price of \$40,000—\$400 per foot. Another lot of 200 feet on the same vein, which the cap is probably 200 feet thick, was sold at \$2,000. Five hundred feet of the best developable ore, the product of a year's work, of combination at \$1,000,000—\$2,000 per foot. At those figures, what an enormous sum the mining property of Colorado is really worth.

—The Keith Process.—We have heard it more than the first run of the Keith mill at Black Hawk gave about eight hundred dollars per cord, and from that has been selling under the common process about one hundred dollars per cord. If this be true, the Keith process is a very valuable one, highly satisfactory. We hope to be able to give particulars in a day or two.

—Colorado Gold Mines.—We have just read reports of the condition and prospects of gold mining in Colorado, by S. Douglas Cull, of Blifton, N. Y., in which we found many interesting facts. In 1858 that Territory was the seat of a very active gold mining industry. To-day the population exceeds fifty thousand men, and such a rapid increase proves the profitable character of gold mining in Colorado. Still, quartz mining in the Territory, requires such outlay for machinery and preliminary operations that the immigrants have been much slower to come than would have been the case in a country where the laborer needs no capital, but only his manual labor, to get profitable results.

In 1859 and 1860, the rich discoveries in the Colorado Territory, and the Central City since then, have been the cause of a new gold rush to the Territory. The work of prospecting, of extracting gold from the veins, and of transporting it to the market, has been very active. So much so, that the yield of gold in the Territory last year, as reported to the Assay Office, was \$3,850,000, and the gold crop will be double this year, according to the testimony of well-informed persons in Colorado.

—Gold-mining, and, of course, has, in effect, its origin far down in the earth. It is, according to geologists, forcibly detected by the quartz veins, which are found in great quantities of nature, through the old granite rocks. The veins are detected and the quartz taken out, and the gold is extracted. Then, perhaps, twenty or forty feet down, the miner arrives at a floor of different rock, containing veins of gold, and in some cases, as the quartz veins, the gold is found in the "cap" or "vein" of the rock.

When it is remembered that the most famous mines of California—the \$25 per cord, for instance—yield no more than \$20 or \$25 per cord, the Colorado Territory is rich in gold. It is, in fact, the richest of all the Territories. The gold is found in the "cap" or "vein" of the rock, and is extracted by the same process as in California.

—A Nonpareil Bride's Costume.—When a Norse girl marries, she comes out for once in brilliant plumage. She decks herself out in the gaudiest of habiliments, with a profusion of gold and silver ornaments. The most conspicuous part of her costume is a crown of pure silver, gilt, and a scarlet cloth breast-piece, which is thickly studded with silver gilt brooches and beads of various hues, besides the little round mirrors. They are a species of public property, and are by each bride on her wedding-day for the sum of about five shillings. This costume is gorgeous and remarkably becoming, especially when worn by a fair-haired, blue-eyed and pretty Norse girl.

—Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in laboring with the financial affairs of that State, seems to get things a little mixed up. He is opposed to paying the interest on the State's debt in gold. He says: "For us to pay in gold will impair the credit and the energies of the Federal Government, and that to violate State faith will increase the confidence of capitalists in Federal faith."

—The rebels are being whipped into a state of mind wherein they are able to see their condition in some of its phases. The Richmond Enquirer, in discussing the food question, says:

—If the people are fed, the army must suffer; if the army is fed, the people must starve; and if the people starve, what's the use of the army?

—The Spaniards are making no headway in St. Domingo. They are masters of the ground they stand upon, and the district through which they fight their way one day is occupied by the Dominicans the next. The Spaniards will find it instead of vanquishing the Dominicans they will acquire only a cemetery.

—The following loans are now in the European market seeking capital: Russia, 200,000,000; German Diet, 45,000,000; Austria, 250,000,000; Spain, 85,000,000; Italy, 300,000,000; Sweden, 151,500,000; Denmark, 37,500,000; Prussia, 52,500,000; Greece, 300,000.

—Gen. Meade says of the army of the Potomac: "We are making every effort to improve the present, and as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow active operations will be commenced anew and in earnest."

—The latest advice from Mexico state that the French Government in Mexico will soon be established, and hold a large portion of the Republic.

—The night express train from Buffalo was run into near Palmyra on the night of the 19th. A few persons were killed and several wounded.

—Grace Greenwood, in her lectures, in speaking of Gen. Grant, says: "Each gigantic stride of his is a battle, and each battle a victory."

—There is a rumor that Jeff Davis has evacuated Richmond. The evacuations of the rebel Confederacy indicate a speedy death.

—The value of taxable property of Utah is \$5,045,300. Receipts into the treasury \$38,845, and expenditures only \$11,455.

—Artemus Ward has made \$8,000 in gold by twenty lectures in California. He has struck the richest place in El Dorado.

—The Fort Scott Union Monitor says: "We want a railroad connection with the Missouri river, and we must have it."

—The rebel steamer Florida, at last accounts, was about to leave Brest to prey again upon American shipping.

—The Archduke Maximilian has been committed to Montezuma, Mexico. He will be in that country in March.

—Kossuth has issued another proclamation to the people of Hungary: "1849 and victory" is his motto.

—Seven hundred strangers and friends visited the house where Daniel Webster died, during last summer.

—Gen. Sturge commands the consolidated cavalry forces of the Department of the Ohio.

—Mrs. Lincoln has put off mourning. A good many other ladies are putting on mourning.

—Ground has been broken for a college building in the woods of Northern Michigan.

—According to Ohio goes on cheerfully.

THE LASS I LOVE.

BY T. H. DUDLEY.

The brown forest leaves are falling down,
While the Autumn gales are sighing,
And hapless fowls from our Northern lakes
To the Southern seas are flying;
I hear their cry as on sorrowing wing
They drive along the sky above;
But thought I to what use they go,
If the remnant—the last I love.Let them go where skies are smiling fair,
And leaves on every branch are clinging—
Where the olive and the orange grow,
And fairest flowers are springing;
But here be my lot, though in the vale
No fragrance tempts the bee to rove;
For summer will yet be in my heart
When I am near the last I love.She has the grace of the gliding swan,
A heart warm as a Summer morning;
And her voice is sweeter to my ear
As the birds in Spring are singing;
And fair, too, is her bonny sweet face,
As that of an angel above;
And long will I bless the happy day
That e'er I met the last I love.

LAFAYETTE, KY., November, 1863.

Charles Lamar, the rebel speculator in Paris, writes to his father in September last, that he has made \$400,000 in gold; that he has made \$200,000 in gold in New York and exported it to England, hoping to make a profit and at the same time "break down the Federal currency." But the persons upon whom he depended refused to help him, and this speculation fell through.

I have done nothing (he writes in another letter), nor can I, even if I had the papers, until things with me assume a more cheerful aspect. The Englishmen have thought, and think so now, that the "rebellion has been crushed." Mr. Sonter still says nothing can be done until the rebellion is crushed. I can't tell you how much I am grieved to hear of the rebellion, and how much I am grieved to hear of the rebellion.

In October young Lamar wrote to his father: "I purchased the secret to make powder out of plaster and hot water, and the man is expected every day here to impart the secret. It will be worth millions to the Government, and as much to me. It can be made in ten minutes, and shoots well almost as well as the powder now used. I have, though, been another Boreas catch, but I may, perhaps, be able to make it myself and sell it for millions of dollars; but I am not sure. I have, though, been another Boreas catch, but I may, perhaps, be able to make it myself and sell it for millions of dollars; but I am not sure."

Another Giant Balloon.—A huge balloon is being constructed in Paris, to be called the Eagle, in honor of the Emperor, with whose arms it is to be decorated. Four gigantic eagles are to extend their wings over its vast circumference. The wings of each eagle measure fifty-one feet in extent. The circular wicker car is twelve feet in diameter. A stove, six feet in diameter, is placed in the center, which is to heat the air by which the balloon is to be raised. Twenty people may sit at ease in the car, which is to be attached to the balloon by chains and not by ropes.

The scales of the balloon are not less than seven miles long, and 1000 men have been employed in constructing them for two months. The balloon is to be exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, but it cannot be fully inflated, but will be twice as high as the building.

The total value of real and personal estate in the United States in 1850, as shown in the Census Report, was over sixteen billions of dollars. The rate of increase from 1850 to 1860 was 25 per cent. Mr. Walker says:

At the same rate of increase for the four years ending 1860, the value of real and personal estate in 1864 would be \$26,500,000,000. If we subtract one-fourth from the aggregate, we will find that our public debt constitutes less than one-half of one per cent. of the increase of our national wealth. This debt, then, does not exhaust our capital; but affects only a small diminution of the rate of accumulation.

The trustees of Mr. George Peabody's magnificent gift of \$1,500,000 to the poor of London have decided to appropriate the fund, or the larger part of it, to the erection of buildings in suitable localities to furnish lodgings for the poor. One of the proposed buildings has already been finished, and the lodgings are about to be let. It contains fifty-five stores upon the street, no less than fifty-seven "dwellings" of one, two or three rooms each. Besides this first building, sites have been purchased for five others, and there are funds in hand for four more.

—Luther Calvin Saxton, the great Rochester confidence man, convicted for swindling Mr. Aristarchus Champlain, of that city, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been sentenced to the Auburn State prison, for the term of three years. The culprit received the sentence in silence. To the usual questions he answered: born in Massachusetts, aged fifty-seven years, no religion, good education, a graduate of Hamilton College, and a Presbyterian in religion.

—John Ten Brock, a member of the Ellsworth regiment, arrived in New York last week. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Mr. T. had a narrow escape from a premature burial. He was stunned by a shell and taken up for dead. He was accordingly laid in a trench, with six others, to be buried. He came to life as the dirt was being shoveled into the grave. His escape from death forms one of the exciting incidents of the war.

—The sleighing at the North is now very fast. The sleighing at the South will commence later.

—There is to be a great National Irish Fair held in Chicago on the 28th of March.

—The new Government Navy Yard is to be established at New London, Conn.

—At Chicago the people are holding mass meetings on the ice.

—Small-pox is raging in Washington. There are said to be 12,000 cases.

—England has four wars on her hands—New Zealand, India, China and Japan.

—The 175,000 sheep in Ohio killed \$300,000 worth of sheep last year.

—A live moose has been sent from Hartford to the King of Italy.

—Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin.

—An avul has been sent to Pittsburgh weighing seventeen tons.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

From the Army of the Potomac.

Attempted Desertion from the Rebel Army.

Rebels Evacuating Richmond.

